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Established 1887

Magruder Given Prison Term for Watergate Role

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—Jeh Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign, was sentenced to 10 months in prison by U.S. District Judge John Sirica today for his role in the Watergate break-in and cover-up.

Im Bank Loans Russia \$30 Million Finance Fertilizer Complex and Pipeline

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—U.S. Export-Import Bank granted a \$30-million loan to the Soviet Union to help finance construction of a fertilizer complex and a pipeline to the Black Sea.

The loan is the largest credit extended to the Soviet Union by the bank.

The project, which was worked out by the Soviet Union and the United States, includes the import by the Soviet Union of ammonia and fertilizers from the Soviet Union in exchange for superphosphate, a fertilizer, from the United States.

The entire project is estimated to cost \$2 billion.

Members of Congress protested the granting of the loan to the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc countries. The congressional bloc to pressure Moscow to be "transparent," especially of Jews. The House has a nonbinding resolution with 225 sponsors, urging an end to such credits, and similar bills have been introduced in the Senate.

The Soviet Union has refused to accept the loan and warned the United States that if credits are cut off by the Ex-Im Bank, it would have to turn to other sources for its international financing.

Nixon administration has opposing the congressional move because of its policy of "U.S.-Soviet détente" and increased trade, among other steps.

Ex-Im loan, plus a private loan from U.S. commercial banks, would be used to finance construction of a fertilizer plant and a pipeline to the Black Sea.

The plan is scheduled to be completed by December, 1975. The Ex-Im loan will be for 10 years, with a 5 percent interest rate in the first year and then 7 percent interest on Ex-Im.

Ex-Im spokesman said, however, that the 5 percent interest rate is prevailing interest when the loan was made.

Ex-Im chairman William Casey said that the loan will be used to purchase from the Soviet Union \$400 million in U.S. goods and services.

He said Occidental Petroleum and its affiliates plan to invest more than \$800 million in the United States to set up, ship and expand production on Page 2, Col. 5.



Group of Belfast women stage a sit-down to block the main street in the dock area yesterday while British soldiers question another woman in the background at right.

In Southern Lebanon

Israelis Bomb 'Terrorist' Targets

TEL AVIV, May 21 (UPI).—Israeli bombers twice raided what were described as "terrorist targets" in southern Lebanon today following Premier Golda Meir's vow to hit the Arab guerrillas wherever they are.

Magruder was the second former Nixon aide to be given a jail sentence in the last week. On May 15, Dwight Chapin, a former White House appointee, secretary, was sentenced to 10 to 30 months for lying to a Watergate grand jury.

In addition, Mr. Sirica sentenced the Watergate burglars in June, 1972. They are Gordon Liddy, E. G. Krogh Jr., Frederick LaRue, John Dean 3d, Howard Hunt Jr. and Herbert Porter.

Magruder admitted to having lied to the FBI in July, 1972, about the Watergate break-in and having perjured himself twice in appearances before a Watergate grand jury that fall and at the trial of the seven original Watergate conspirators in January, 1973.

The House Judiciary Committee today began its second week of consideration of evidence that could lead to the impeachment of President Nixon.

Closed Session
Before the closed session, Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, who has been present during the hearings, said that he hoped to deliver the White House response on committee requests for more tapes and documents relating to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. affair and the milk price supports case.

In addition, Mr. St. Clair reaffirmed that Mr. Nixon would refuse to comply with two committee subpoenas for 11 tapes and nine months of presidential diaries.

The subpoenas fall due at 10 a.m. tomorrow. If Mr. Nixon does not comply, the committee would have to decide whether to seek a contempt-of-Congress citation.

In a previous instance, when Mr. Nixon responded to a committee subpoena for tapes of 42 conversations by providing an edited transcript, the committee voted to notify the President (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Callaghan Urges Atlantic Accord

WASHINGTON, May 21 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan today called for consultation, coordination and cooperation between the United States and Europe in attacking world problems.

"We shall need the three Cs—consultation, coordination and cooperation at all levels, political, economic and defense—for, between them, the United States and Europe possess tremendous strength and influence," he said in a speech at the National Press Club.

It was Mr. Callaghan's first public address in this country since he became foreign secretary with the installation of the new Labor government. His emphasis on close Atlantic ties was obviously pleasing to his American listeners.

try to guard schoolhouses and other possible terrorist targets.

In parliamentary debate yesterday about the school attack, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan denounced the Israeli government's initial decision to give in to the demands of the Arab terrorists in Maalot and said that he had opposed it.

In an emotional, sometimes angry, speech before parliament, Gen. Dayan insisted that Israel has no choice but to kill any terrorists who seize hostages inside its borders, regardless of the age of the hostages.

"Of course we don't want to fight the war on the backs of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (right) and Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco (left) after their peace talks with Israeli leaders in Jerusalem yesterday.

Progress in 'Certain Areas'

Kissinger Continues Parleys In Jerusalem and Damascus

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, May 21.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held talks in both Jerusalem and Damascus today on the Syrian-Israeli military disengagement, continuing his drive to complete an agreement this week and return home after nearly four weeks of bargaining and 15,000 miles of travel.

Before leaving here at 11:06 p.m. to return to Israel, Mr. Kissinger reported progress "in certain areas" in talks today with President Hafez al-Assad. He said he and the Syrian President had continued "detailed examination of the elements of a disengagement agreement."

His remarks came after a day in which he met with Premier Golda Meir and other Israeli officials in the morning, then flew here to meet Mr. Assad. He said he would return to Damascus tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem, Information Minister Shimon Peres said "complex and prolonged discussion" remained before a pact could be signed to end the fighting on the Syrian front. He said the truce line suggested by Mr. Kissinger and virtually accepted by Israel and Syria was "the backbone" of any disengagement agreement, but that the accord must contain "hundreds of details."

Many of these details were still to be worked out, Mr. Peres

said, but he forecast that agreement might be reached by the end of the week.

Mr. Kissinger plans to fly daily between Jerusalem and Damascus until Friday and then return to Washington whether a separation-of-forces pact has been signed or not.

The secretary spent 75 minutes with Israel's negotiating team this morning and later headed for the airport. He carried a fresh file of Israeli responses to Mr. Assad's truce terms.

Mr. Kissinger himself brushed aside newsmen's questions on progress and said only, "I have my temperature taken every morning."

A high American official said that there had been no hang-up in the negotiations, but Mr. Kissinger was covering all bets by having American officials caution that there still could be and that it was possible that the negotiations still would have to recess and be resumed later.

As the negotiations got down to the fine print, American officials were silent about what specific subject was under discussion. But the main issues are a buffer zone between the two forces in the Golan Heights, a thinning out of forces on the two sides of the cease-fire line, a role for the United Nations and an exchange of prisoners of war.

Loyalists Jeer Marchers

Efforts to End Walkout In Ulster Are a Failure

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, May 21 (UPI).—An effort by labor union leaders to launch a back-to-work campaign against the shutdown in Northern Ireland by the Protestant loyalists' resistance movement collapsed today.

Barry, 300 workers, union leaders and clergy turned out for the heavily guarded marches through ranks of jeering loyalists to a Belfast shipyard and a factory site.

Although the shutdown now in its seventh day, cases in some respects it continues to paralyze the province. The prospect of violent clashes between loyalists and troops has receded slightly, but the strength and determination of the resistance group seems as great as ever. There were some minor scuffles, mostly in Belfast.

Tonight, the Ulster Workers Council, one of the bodies leading the movement, announced that all gasoline and oil deliveries would be halted except for hospital and other medical activities. It was implied that the strikers intended to exempt food transport and other essential services as well.

London Assailed
This latest pressure was announced as a response to "unexcusable statements from senior politicians in Westminster." The reference was to a British government declaration in the House of Commons yesterday terming the strikers' remarks by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who called it "sectarian" and something "out of the 17th century."

The groups that are leading the resistance have shown themselves especially sensitive to what is said about them. The setting up of barricades throughout Belfast yesterday was in response to a BBC radio broadcast to which their leaders took offense.

There has been no apparent political movement, however, since the shutdown. Tonight, Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, issued the latest in a series of tough statements, saying that he would not negotiate on the demands of the loyalists who seek early elections and the dismantling of efforts to set up a Council of Ireland.

"We are not seeking a confrontation but we shall counter the actions of those who are seeking to destroy the province," he said. Mr. Rees's position has infuriated the loyalists. The resistance groups, who are desperately anxious for even a small sign that they are making headway, feel that they are not only being opposed but treated with contempt, as well.

Swing in Opinion
There has been a notable swing in moderate Protestant opinion in the last few days in favor of a more flexible attitude by the British. Various groups including businessmen and professionals, the small Northern Ireland Labor party and, most important, many of the moderate Unionist deputies in the Assembly are beginning to take the position that Mr. Rees must talk with the resistance leaders and at least explore the possibility of agreement.

At the same time, members of the executive are discussing a possible statement calling for a delay and a weakening of the proposed Council of Ireland.

To Protestant loyalists, the council represents the first stage toward a united Ireland and they are terrified of it. The kind of

statements being talked about might lead the loyalist resistance to suspend the strike. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic members of the executive, aware of the fears of their own people, are highly reluctant to dilute or delay the setting up of the council.

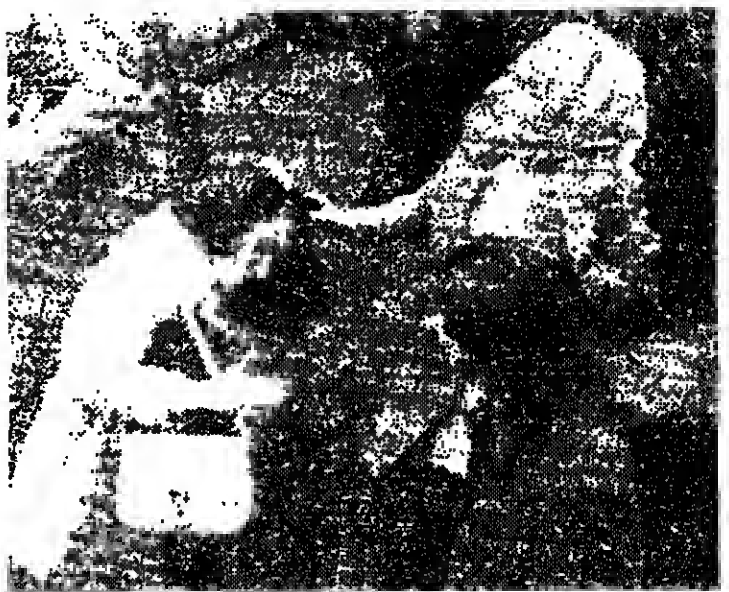
IRA Hunted in Republic
DUBLIN, May 21 (UPI).—The police rounded up suspects and seized bomb-making equipment today in a nationwide offensive

against the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The drive into traditional IRA areas stretched from counties bordering Northern Ireland to Cork city in the South.

Hundreds of houses were raided and 10 men were held for questioning. The police said six of these would be charged at a special criminal court in Dublin.

Another of those injured in Friday's car-bomb explosions died today, bringing the death toll to 20.



A woman worker had her hair pulled as she tried to make her way through angry Belfast demonstrators.

Rift With Junta Held Mild

3 Parties in Lisbon Criticize Exiling of Caetano, Thomaz

LISBON, May 21 (UPI).—Three of the four political parties represented in Portugal's new government today criticized the military junta's decision to allow the two top leaders of the deposed rightist regime to seek asylum in Brazil.

It was the first time that open friction appeared between the politically moderate military junta of President Antonio de Spínola and sections of the left.

The left-center Popular Democratic party expressed displeasure over the move in more moderate terms, and the Socialist party said it would hold a caucus to discuss the matter.

The government of Premier Adolfo de Palma Carlos has not issued any statement on the controversy so far.

The Communist party said the banishing of Adm. Thomaz and Mr. Caetano to Brazil—a move which the junta said it decided before setting up the government—"profoundly shocked the working class, which has suffered all 50 years under fascist tyranny."

"Grave Injuries"
The MDP said it was "astounded and concerned" and called the men exiled to Brazil "the most responsible figures of the fascist regime which caused so many grave injuries to the nation."

Premier Palma Carlos met with his cabinet again today, continuing an almost daily series of meetings. They have been dealing with the nation's gravest problems—seeking peace in the war-torn African territories and getting the inflation and strike-plagued economy out of the doldrums.

The strike situation has eased somewhat in the past days, but at least 40,000 workers—many of them in the textile industry—were still reported out.

In a typical twist of the Portuguese revolution, a newly emerged women's liberation movement protested the attitude of male workers of a factory who won pay raises. The male workers have since put in another claim because women workers had been granted the same scales.

In Portugal's African territories, the spotlight shifted from Angola—where anti-guerrilla units stopped operations yesterday to give rebels a chance to come forward for peace contacts—to Mozambique.

Overseas Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos told a news conference in Lourenço Marques that the Portuguese government has made official contact with black rebels and that he was sure they will agree to end the war in Mozambique. The minister also said a referendum will be held within a year to determine the territory's future, on the basis of one man, one vote.

East Germans Welcome Bid To Improve Bonn Relations

BERLIN, May 21 (UPI).—An East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that East Germany is willing to discuss the 10th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic's demand that fees to cross through the wall be lowered.

The spokesman, in a statement carried by the official ADP press agency, said Erich Honecker, the Communist party first secretary, welcomed West German statements of willingness to improve East-West German relations, despite stresses at present.

The nature of the "stresses" was not spelled out, but they were believed to refer to the discovery of an East German spy in the West German chancellery. The spy scandal led to the resignation of Willy Brandt as chancellor and his replacement by Helmut Schmidt.

The leadership of the German Democratic Republic followed the government declaration of Chancellor Schmidt with interest, the spokesman said. It

East Germans Welcome Bid To Improve Bonn Relations

shares the opinion of Chancellor Schmidt that despite stresses in the present relations the ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic can be filled with life and extended.

Mr. Honecker specifically mentioned the minimum amount of money Western residents must change to pass through the wall to East Berlin as an object of negotiations, the spokesman said.

Despite Western protests, East Germany on Nov. 15 raised the border crossing fee from 5 marks (\$31) to 10 marks.

In Bonn, Minister for Inner German Affairs Egon Franke hailed the East German statement and suggested intensified negotiations about economic ties and other matters not yet the subject of talks.

Mr. Franke said the East German statement was particularly welcome in regard to closer economic ties and energy deliveries, and for the exchange fees.

Benefits Are Cited

U.K. Study Absolves the Pill Of Most Grave Side Effects

LONDON, May 21 (Reuters).—The biggest inquiry into risks from the birth-control pill acquitted it today of most of the serious side-effect charges laid against it. In fact, it said, "it could well be that the beneficial [side] effects actually exceed the adverse reactions."

The study was conducted by Britain's Royal College of General Practitioners. It began in 1968, will continue for at least two years more and so far has involved examination of 46,000 case histories submitted by family doctors.

On the debit side, the report confirmed that there are distinct, though very small, increased health risks for pill takers.

The pill is associated with increased incidence of urinary tract infections, skin problems and itching and with some more serious diseases, thrombosis of the legs, raised blood pressure and strokes.

On the credit side, the pill was found to improve such conditions as iron deficiency anemia, menstrual disorders, premenstrual tension, noncancerous lumps in the breast and even minor ailments like acne and too much wax in the ear.

"Some of the most widely reported adverse reactions, notably migraine and headache, vaginal discharge, depression and loss of libido (sex drive) are thought largely to be due not to any pharmacological action of the pill but to biased overreporting by women anxious about its possible effects," the report said.

There was no evidence that the pill was associated with cancer of any kind although longer-term studies are required.

The survey underlined what it called the remarkable effective-

ness of the pill. The failure rate is 0.34 per 1,000 women-years. Nonetheless, a disturbingly high proportion of women gave up using it for no valid medical reason—27 percent did so in the first year of use.

Estimated Risk

"It seems," the report said, "that the estimated risk, at the present time, of using the pill is one that a properly informed woman should be happy to take."

"Not a single previously unsuspected important adverse effect of the pill has been revealed by the study so far, and several suspected risks have been shown to be small, or nonexistent. The risk of serious illness is very small."

Pill users reported an average of six episodes of illness every three years while non-users reported five. But women on the pill tended to report their health problems more often, so the evidence suggested that they were no more prone to illness than non-users and may even suffer fewer illnesses.

However, takers did seem to get more chicken pox, possibly because the pill lowers residual childhood immunity. Slightly increased rates of other virus infections were reported and were said to warrant further investigation of the pill's effect on the body's defense mechanisms.

There were also unexplained excesses of brachial neuritis (pain from the nerves of the arm) and of sciatica among takers and ex-takers which needed looking into, the study said.

Increased incidence of hypertension (high blood pressure) among takers seemed to be a long-term effect—fewer than one in 100 women reported it in their first year on the pill, and the figures could rise to around 5 percent after five years.

The progestogen hormone content of the pill could be responsible for this. The figures did not justify taking women off the pill routinely every five years to give them a break from usage, the report said.



LAST RITES—Funeral procession of the Palestinians who were killed over the weekend in an Israeli naval shelling winding its way through the narrow streets of Tyre in southern Lebanon on Monday escorted by group of heavily armed Palestinian guerrillas.

Israeli Planes Raid Lebanon To Attack 'Terrorist Targets'

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"Our children," he said, repeating the rationale that Mrs. Meir originally gave for the government's decision.

"But where do we draw the line? What's the criterion? Old people but not young people? We will release terrorists for 15-year-olds but not 17-year-olds?"

"I regret the government's decision," he said, in a rare public disclosure of dissent within the Israeli cabinet. "By surrendering, we are taking a path that we have not taken before."

With the three Arab terrorists holding 85 teen-age schoolchildren hostage, the Israeli government

originally decided to meet the terrorists' demands that over 20 Arab guerrillas held in Israeli prisons be released and flown to Damascus. However, when it became apparent that the 6 p.m. deadline could not be met, Israeli soldiers stormed the school. Sixteen of the schoolchildren died immediately, along with the three terrorists.

Reliable Israeli sources reported today that Gen. Dayan had proposed storming the schoolhouse as early as 9:30 a.m., more than eight hours ahead of the deadline. The sources said that the defense minister had argued over this with the chief of staff, Gen. Mordechai Gur, who reportedly was afraid that many children would die in the operation. Unable to resolve their difference, Gen. Dayan reportedly gave Gen. Gur permission to convey his opinion directly to the Israeli cabinet, which was meeting in Jerusalem.

Atmosphere of Fear

Gen. Dayan also charged that Israelis were living in an atmosphere of fear. "That's the terrorists' greatest achievement," he said.

The general maintained that the security forces had done everything possible to protect against a terrorist attack May 15, the 25th anniversary of Israel's independence.

"Everything was a possible target," he continued angrily. "We had information on attacks that were supposed to occur on this school and that school, this factory and that factory."

"The real question is: What kind of protection do we want?" he asked, ignoring the shouted interruptions of the opposition.

"I saw pictures in the papers today of soldiers in helmets with gun belts posted on the roof of a yeshiva (religious school) in Safed. Is that the kind of atmosphere we want to live in?"

During the debate, Mrs. Meir explained that the terrorists set conditions under which half the hostage schoolchildren would have to be flown with them to an Arab country and there released.

"Not a single member of the cabinet contemplated agreeing to this terrible demand," Mrs. Meir said.

Instead, the cabinet decided on military action.

Unidentified Sub Trapped in Bay By Swedish Navy

STOCKHOLM, May 21 (AP).—An unidentified submarine has been trapped by Swedish naval ships and bomb-carrying helicopters in a deep Baltic bay, the navy command reported tonight.

Death charges have been repeatedly dropped in the Kappellen Bay on the north coast of Gotland, the largest island in the Baltic Sea, while two destroyers and smaller ships have kept watch at the three-mile-wide sea approach to the bay.

The submarine is definitely trapped and has been optically localized, a navy spokesman said.

The submarine was first reported when an aircraft observed its periscope in the bay, where a naval exercise was underway.

A submarine must surface and make its nationality known when challenged in a country's waters, the navy spokesman said. "Our efforts to identify it will continue," he said.

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Russia Gets Ex-Im Loan

(Continued from Page 1)

duction of phosphate rock in Florida.

"In addition to the sale of at least \$400 million in U.S. equipment and supplies, the project should provide substantial balance-of-trade advantages resulting from trade of commodities," he said.

Mr. Casey noted that super-phosphoric acid is in abundant supply in the United States while urea and ammonia are needed here.

The Ex-Im loan exceeded the Ex-Im Bank loan to the Soviet Union of \$133 million in 1973 to help finance a Kama River truck plant.

Ex-Im loans are made for the purpose of promoting U.S. exports and the money can be used only to purchase U.S. goods.

The application for the Soviet loan had been pending for more than a year because the bank insisted on additional information from the Soviet Union on its financial position to assure it could repay the loan.

Among U.S. firms which are expected to sell goods and services to the Soviet Union, the Ex-Im Bank said, are Occidental, Bechtel Corp., Kaiser Steel, Union Carbide Corp., Westinghouse Electric and Chemical Construction of New York.

Senate Passes \$25-Billion Aid For U.S. Schools

WASHINGTON, May 21 (NYT).—The Senate voted, 81 to 15, yesterday to authorize \$25 billion to aid the nation's schools over the next four years, a measure that would reduce the hush of pupils.

As passed last week, the funding provision would allow students to attend the school closest or next closest to home and would not modify the authority of the courts to "enforce fully" the Constitution.

A new attempt to toughen the busing provision failed when a 61-26 vote defeated an amendment that would have taken the problems of school districts out of the federal district courts and sent them directly to the Supreme Court.

The House has already passed its version of what technically are known as the Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Differences in the two versions must be resolved in conference before the final bill emerges.

Even then, the bill may face a veto. President Nixon has expressed displeasure with the soft nature of the Senate's anti-busing amendment. The White House is also unhappy with some of the technical provisions in the Senate version.

2d Amin Ex-Wife Held In Gun-Running Case

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 21 (AP).—A former wife of Uganda's President Idi Amin was arrested at her home yesterday in possession of 150 rounds of ammunition and a submachine gun, Radio Uganda reported today.

The broadcast said Mrs. Kay Amin was held for interrogation about possible arms smuggling.

Last month, another of President Amin's former wives, Mama Naluvu, was arrested trying to smuggle Uganda-made textiles to Kenya and was fined in a magistrate's court. Earlier this year, the President divorced three wives, leaving him with one. Under Moslem law, he may have four.

Clash in Korea

SEOUL, May 21 (AP).—Four South Koreans and one armed North Korean infiltrator were killed in exchanges of fire last night when three Communist agents were spotted on an island off the southwestern coast, the Defense Ministry said today.

Red Brigades Report Sossi Is Still Alive

Repeat Vow to Trade Him for 8 Anarchists

GENOA, May 21 (UPI).—The kidnapers of Assistant Prosecutor Mario Sossi sent word to police today that he was still alive, but warned that he would not be released until eight convicted anarchists were freed from jail and were safe at the Cuban Embassy in the Vatican.

The message, left in a telephone booth 15 hours after a deadline the kidnapers had set to kill Mr. Sossi unless their demands were met, said that the prosecutor would be released "within 24 hours after the liberation of our comrades."

A short note signed by Mr. Sossi saying that he was well was included in a white envelope which contained the latest communication from the kidnapers. The Cuban Embassy's chargé d'affaires, Manuel de Besade, told newsmen tonight that he had received no instructions from Havana concerning the abductees' demand.

Mr. Sossi was kidnapped 33 days ago by members of the left-wing guerrilla group which calls itself the Red Brigades. The guerrillas issued an ultimatum Saturday night threatening to kill Mr. Sossi at midnight yesterday unless eight convicted anarchists were freed from prison.

Although the government had said that it would not negotiate with the kidnapers, a Genoa court yesterday agreed to free the eight. However, it said it wanted Mr. Sossi freed first.

Premier Mariano Rumor told parliament that the government would respect the constitutional principle of division of powers and not interfere with the Genoa court decision to grant the eight provisional freedom.

Mr. Rumor repeated the government's position that it would not negotiate with criminals.

In their communication today the Red Brigades said that Mr. Sossi's release "is hereby guaranteed but only after the eight anarchists are given asylum in the Cuban Embassy to the Vatican."

"This is to insure their safety, given the position taken by the Italian government," the communiqué said.

"We reconfirm that within 24 hours of the liberation of our comrades, according to the terms indicated, the prisoner Mario Sossi will be released," the communication said. "This is our word."

OECD Said Near Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

the imposition of normal import barriers arising from standing domestic legislation, such as the U.S. anti-dumping law. These tend to be infrequent in any case.

A draft of the agreement, according to official sources, was approved earlier this month at a high-level meeting of the OECD. It is now being circulated among governments for their approval.

The agreement would apply for one year from the date of its adoption, with the signatories pledged to consult in advance before adopting any trade measure that might come under its terms.

The recent import restrictions adopted by Italy might come under the terms of the pact, but they were announced well before the agreement on the draft declaration and were supposedly temporary.

Russia and Libya Stress Support For Palestinians

MOSCOW, May 21 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Libya said today that they consider the Palestinian guerrillas an inseparable part of the Palestinian cause and will render them every assistance.

The statement came in a joint communiqué after a six-day visit by Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud of Libya. He left Moscow yesterday.

Libya has been one of the Arab countries most vociferous in support of the Palestinian cause. The Russians, while furnishing arms to the Palestinians and giving them some political support, have been more cautious, diplomats said.

The communiqué made no mention of any Soviet decision to supply Libya with arms. Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday that the Russians agreed in their talks with Maj. Jalloud to give him an unspecified amount of weaponry.

Britain Canceling Chilean Contract

LONDON, May 21 (Reuters).—The British Labor government today ordered Rolls Royce to cancel its contract to overhaul aircraft engines for the Chilean Air Force and banned the export of spare parts. Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced the further tightening of the British arms embargo against the Chilean military junta.



EXECUTIVE POSITION—Recently elected French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is one of the "outsider" members of his home town, Chamalières, soccer

Likened to Kennedy

Giscard Is Seen Giving France Younger, Less Formal Image

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 21 (NYT).—With Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48, at its helm, France will have a younger, less formal and more international image.

When it became clear Sunday that he had been elected president, he himself did a fast translation of his prepared speech—a translation for U.S. and English TV crews—and earned a loud "Thank you, Mr. President."

He also talked for several minutes in English with President Nixon, who had telephoned from Florida with congratulations. Although Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's accent in English is on the strong side, he has more than a passing knowledge of the language. But he did say he was sending "congratulations" when he meant "greetings" to his opponent, leftist candidate François Mitterrand.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's lean figure and his way of dress are contemporary. Other French presidents had a substantial paunch and stayed faithful to tailors who made them well-cut but old-fashioned suits.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, with his one-button suit, Brooks Brothers shirt and knit tie, looks more American, not to say Kennedyesque.

Like Jack

"Why, he even walks like Jack," said Robert Shriver, the late President's nephew, who was here covering the election for the Boston Globe and Rolling Stone.

Although normally aloof and reserved, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has learned to smile and shake hands—he has been doing a lot of both lately.

Sunday, as he walked into his Rue de la Bienfaisance headquarters in Paris, many people yelled "Valéry." He took off his coat when campaigning in rural sections of France. And if "power is an aphrodisiac," a quotation which has been attributed to Henry Kissinger, it has already worked for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who is being called "sexy" in some French circles.

Behind the vote-getting tactics are signs that the new French President will act in a more normal, human manner, notably with the press, than his predecessors.

Until now, French journalists have approached top political figures with a respect close to awe.

The other day, during a radio interview, the editor of the French news magazine L'Express, Françoise Giroud (who backed leftist candidate François Mitterrand), asked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing if he knew the cost of a Metro ticket (he did not). A few years ago, posing such a question had been unthinkable.

Last week Mr. Giscard d'Estaing asked that he be quoted in television by Jacques Chirac, specialist in in-depth interviews who has a reputation of very tough. The candid, unflinching questions formerly would have been considered impertinent. For him, "Aren't you a very old?" "You are a man from a social class. Do you think you can go beyond it?"

It was a fresh, American interview and, as the new President pointed out, "to colleagues, an example to follow. In the same vein, the new President did not flinch when German reporter asked he would have regular checkups. His answer: 'I am the nation know if he we

300 Sign Petition For Russian Fries

MOSCOW, May 21. More than 300 parishioners petitioned the head of the Russian Orthodox Church to state the Rev. Dmitri D. priest, who resigned last year, should accept punishment for 1 spoken sermons.

The appeal to Patriarch said that the priest was "a dangerous pastor, a deeply man and an example for priests." Copies of the became available today.

Thraceans Revive Ritual Dance Barefoot on Red-Hot Ember.

LANGHADAS, Greece, May 21 (Reuters).—Hundreds of tourists watched 50 barefoot peasants dance apparently harmed on red-hot embers here today as they defied a bishop to revive an ancient tradition.

The centuries-old ritual was denounced by Bishop Spyros metropolitan of Langhadas, as "a diabolical orgy reminiscent of medieval black magic" which contradicted the teachings of Greek Orthodox faith.

The bishop threatened to refuse the peasants church if such as baptism and weddings, if they participated in the dancing.

But local authorities and most of the population reject the bishop's denunciations and ignored his threats. The Thracean folk culture center organized the traditional dance which is known as the anastasi.

The dancers belong to a sect known as "the anastasi" who second Saint Constantine and Saint Helen divine in today is the feast day of both saints.

The ritual goes back to the 7th century, when the peasants of Thrace are said to have rushed barefoot to save their lives from a church set on fire by invading pirates.

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To Enhance Passage Prospects

Nixon Offers to Compromise On National Health Insurance

By Philip Shabecoff

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., May 21 (NYT).—President Nixon yesterday offered to compromise on a national health insurance program in order to enhance prospects for passage of national health legislation this year.

The President made his offer in a radio address yesterday afternoon, a day before the Senate Finance Committee was scheduled to open hearings on national health insurance legislation.

Earlier this spring, other administration officials, including the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Casper Weinberger, had indicated that an effort would be made to find accommodation between Mr. Nixon's Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan and health programs introduced by members of Congress.

(Mr. Weinberger defended President Nixon's plan today as Senate Finance Committee hearings opened on national health insurance legislation, the AP reported.)

(Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., said the deficiencies and other cost-sharing features of the President's plan are so high that "it would benefit only one out of every four Americans.")

(Mr. Weinberger insisted that the cost-sharing features of the President's plan are so high that "it would benefit only one out of every four Americans.")

by Democrats containing mandatory coverage, the AP reported. Yesterday's speech was the President's first formal compromise offer.

Warning Issued

Mr. Nixon warned against any effort to "socialize our system of health care," but also said that doing nothing would allow fewer and fewer Americans to have access to adequate health care.

"Neither course of action, or inaction, is acceptable," the President declared. "What we must have is a creative relationship between government and our private health-care system, which provides the best possible care for all at a price that all can afford."

The President returned to Washington last night from Florida. Mr. Nixon enunciated these "basic principles" that, he said, must be included in any national health program:

• Patients must be free to choose their own physicians.

• The program must be built on the existing private system of health care rather than tear down that system.

• It must give all parties—consumers, providers and carriers of health services as well as state governments—"a direct stake in making the system work."

Merit Is Seen

Mr. Nixon asserted that the administration proposed program was the only program to meet all these criteria. But he added that other proposed bills, including the health insurance plan introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., together with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., and the plan offered by Senators Russell Long, D-La., and Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., also had merit.

"We are not ruling out compromise where compromise does not violate the basic principles of our proposals," Mr. Nixon said.

The Kennedy-Kills bill, while offering most of the benefits that are in the administration-proposed plan, would have the health program paid for by a Social Security tax and run by the federal government with some services provided by private insurers. Mr. Nixon's program, in contrast, would be funded by employer and employee taxes and would be entirely run by private insurers, following federal standards and supervised by state governments.

The Long-Ribicoff bill envisages a federal program dealing only with catastrophic illnesses, rather than the entire range of health services as in the two other plans.



United Press International. Judge George Grell and wife leaving U.S. court in Washington after he was sentenced by Judge Sirica.

Magruder Gets Prison Term For His Role on Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

that he was not in compliance, but took no further action.

However, the committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., has indicated that the failure to comply could be considered as a possible impeachable offense. Yesterday, a senior Republican committee member said that it would be very hard to vote against impeachment if Mr. Nixon does not comply.

After the morning session, members said that they listened to a March 13, 1973, tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and former White House counsel Dean.

Members differed over the March 13 tape. Some said it showed that Mr. Nixon knew of the cover-up and others that it showed just the opposite.

Almost all agreed that listening to the tapes added a new dimension to the transcripts.

Jaworski Letter

In another development, the Senate Judiciary Committee met to consider charges by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski that the President was obstructing his investigation and trying to dictate to him "when to prosecute, whom to prosecute and with what evidence to prosecute."

During a closed afternoon session, the panel gave Mr. Jaworski a vote of confidence but decided against holding open hearings to determine whether Mr. Nixon is actually trying to limit the independence of the special prosecutor's office.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said that the committee decided against an open hearing to avoid compromising Mr. Jaworski's position before the courts.

The charges were made yesterday in a letter to the committee chairman, Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., who called an emergency session of the panel for today. Both Mr. Jaworski and Mr. St. Clair were invited to attend the session, but Mr. St. Clair said that he could not because he was "obliged" to attend the House.

Legal Expenses Of Nixon Put at Over \$382,000

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Nixon's legal expenses arising from the Watergate scandals had cost the United States \$382,474 through March 24, government auditors have calculated.

The General Accounting Office said the figure was estimated because "the White House does not maintain accounting or other records which would permit us to obtain precise information on the costs incurred on Watergate."

In December in an emergency appropriation bill, Congress gave the White House \$1.5 million to provide Mr. Nixon with "additional legal support." However, as of March 24, a considerable portion of the President's legal expenses was being paid by other departments and agencies of government, which sent lawyers and staff to the White House but continued paying their salaries.

The audit did not attempt to project what Mr. Nixon's eventual legal costs might be. But with expenses running at almost \$47,000 a month in the first quarter of this year and constantly mounting, it is evident that the total could exceed a million dollars before all Watergate litigation is concluded.

© Los Angeles Times.

Judge Frees One of Six in Ellsberg Case

Grand Jury Testimony Won Him Immunity

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell today dismissed charges against one of the Ellsberg break-in defendants and said defense lawyers cannot wrap the defendants with the mantle of the presidency.

Judge Gesell dismissed charges against Felipe DeLoe, one of six men indicted in March in connection with the September, 1971, break-in at the Beverly Hills, Calif., office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, psychiatrist for Daniel Ellsberg.

The judge said he was dropping the case against Mr. DeLoe because he had been granted immunity from prosecution while appearing before grand juries in Florida and had been promised that the information he gave would not be used against him.

Judge Gesell said there was no practical way in which the prosecution could prove that none of its case against Mr. DeLoe was based on information he gave under the cloak of immunity.

The five remaining defendants are former White House chief domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, ex-presidential counselor Charles Colson, former Nixon campaign attorney Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker, and Eugenio Martinez.

In the second day of a week of hearings in the Ellsberg break-in case, Judge Gesell denied 10 defense motions, including one which had asked that the case be dismissed on the grounds that the operation had been ordered by President Nixon and was therefore immune from prosecution.

Judge Gesell said that instructions by President Nixon to a special White House investigation unit known as the "plumbers" apparently was not specific enough to stand as a direct presidential authorization for the Ellsberg burglary.

"If there was such specific direction," Judge Gesell said, "we might not even have a lawsuit."

3d Accident Of Day on Road Kills Italian

LATINA, Italy, May 21 (UPI).—Blasio di Crescenzo, 33, crashed his car into a tree yesterday and was badly injured.

A passing motorist drove him to the hospital at Fondi, where doctors ordered him taken to Rome for neurological treatment.

The ambulance taking him to Rome hit an oncoming car. A passerby took him to the hospital at Latina, where another ambulance began taking him to Rome.

The second ambulance skidded near Rome's outskirts and smashed into another vehicle.

Police said the third accident killed Mr. di Crescenzo.

'Failed to Live Up to Moral Demands'

Some U.S. Protestant Leaders Having Doubts About Nixon

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—The White House Watergate transcripts have had a depressing effect on many religious leaders who have been supporters of President Nixon.

When the Rev. Dr. W. A. Criswell Jr. talks about it, his voice is hushed. The elder pastor of the largest Baptist church in the United States, the First Baptist Church of Dallas, had supported Mr. Nixon and worked for his re-election. Now, he feels, the country is in a "time of grief and despair... Everybody feels this way. It's not just me."

The Dallas pastor is one of the most respected figures among the 40 million or so conservative evangelical Protestants in this country who have been among Mr. Nixon's strongest supporters. The leading voice of the movement is the Washington-based fortnightly magazine Christianity Today.

The leading editorial scheduled for the magazine's next issue says of Mr. Nixon: "...The transcripts show him to be a person who has failed gravely to live up to the moral demands of our Judeo-Christian heritage. We do not expect perfection, but we rightly expect our leaders, and especially our President, to practice a higher level of morality than the tapes reveal."

Among evangelical Protestants, Christianity magazine is almost as influential as Christianity Today.

Executive editor William Peterson of Philadelphia, a Nixon backer in 1972, said that the transcripts "confirmed the fears we had on the whole thing. The evangelical community is shocked to get into the back room and find out how hypocritical everything was."

The profane language erased from the tapes "is just a surface thing," he said. "There is much more concern for the deeper issues—the way he handles people, his lack of concern for the long term..."

Perhaps the most influential leader of the evangelical Protestants is Billy Graham. He has been a frequent guest in the White House and, in 1970, Mr.

Nixon made a personal appearance at a Graham crusade in Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Graham has said he was "unpleasantly surprised in some areas" as he read the transcripts. But he said that he wants to finish reading them and then think it through before commenting in detail.

Mobilized Support

The Rev. Dr. Harold Ockenga, pastor of the Park Street Church in Boston and president of Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, used his considerable influence to mobilize support for the President among evangelical leaders.

Dr. Ockenga told a 1973 luncheon, whose guest list read like a Who's Who of theological conservatism in America, that he backed Mr. Nixon "because of the high moral integrity displayed in his public, personal and family life."

Last week Dr. Ockenga said that while he had read only a few excerpts from the transcripts, he was "disappointed in the moral tone."

The Rev. E. V. Hill, pastor of Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Los Angeles and one of the few black clergymen invited to preach at the White House, professed no interest in the transcripts issue because the whole controversy over Watergate "took up too much time."

"If this nation would devote one-tenth of the time they've given to Watergate to finding housing and jobs and equal opportunity for people, we would have overcome 10 years ago," he said. In the black community, he said, "we don't care about Southgate or Watergate or whatever. All that's on the other side of the tracks from us."

Another black pastor, the Rev. James Richard, of Oakland, Calif., had a different view. "I feel that no man is any higher than the laws of the state... I feel that one who is the head of the government should set the standard for this country and give the youth something to live up to."

Parents Plead With Suspected SLA Members

LOS ANGELES, May 21 (AP).

—As lawmen continued their search for Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris, the distraught parents of the suspected Symbionese Liberation Army members pleaded with their children to surrender rather than face the possibility of violent death.

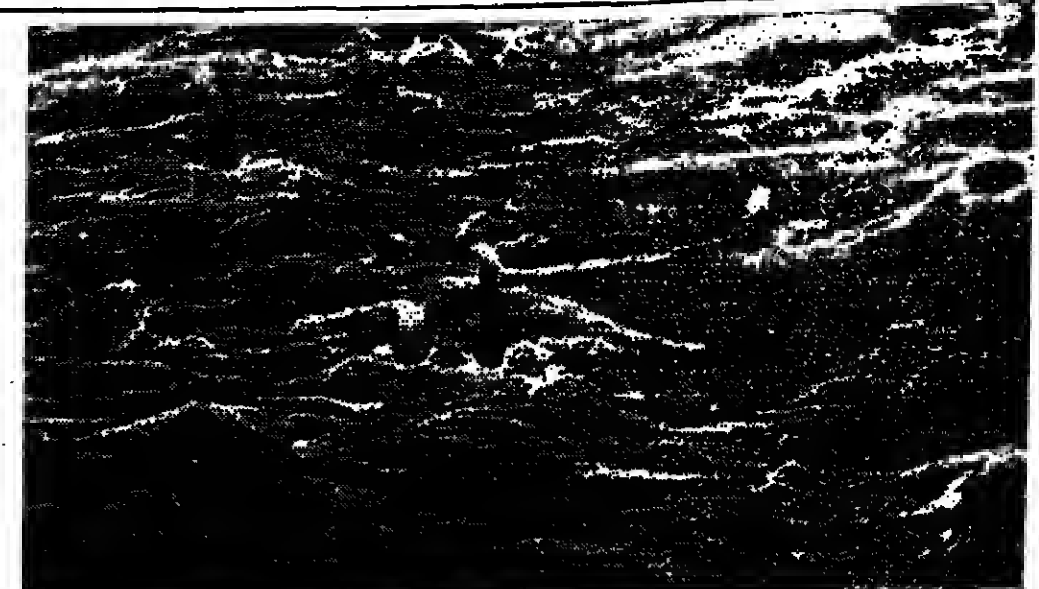
With the memory of Friday's flaming deaths of six SLA members vivid in her mind, Mrs. Betty Bunnell, Mr. Harris' mother, said: "All of us just can't bear the thought of seeing anything on film like we saw this past weekend, and to think that it might happen to my son is almost unbearable and I do wish he would give himself up."

Mrs. Harris' father, Frederic Schwartz, flew to Los Angeles from Chicago last night to plead with his daughter to surrender to him.

And in Hillsborough, Calif., Catherine Hearst, mother of the 30-year-old co-ed whose kidnapping on Feb. 4 set off this case, said: "I hope she will give herself up and come home."

Law officers said their search for Miss Hearst and the Harrises was still centered in Southern California, although Los Angeles Police Comdr. Pete Hagan said: "If they've got any sense, they'd have left. Things are getting hot here."

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Associated Press. A CLOSE SHAVE—What looks like a devastated area is actually a magnified picture of face stubble after a 24-hour period of growth since a previous shave with a safety razor. Photo was taken through a scanning microscope at high magnification.

Ending Three-Year Ban

U.S. Reported Set to Sell Arms to Ecuador

By Terri Shaw

QUITO, Ecuador, May 21 (WP).—As part of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's drive to improve relations with Latin America, the United States reportedly is about to resume some military sales to Ecuador after a three-year ban.

Informed sources here said that Ecuador had presented a long list of equipment it wants from the United States, including 12 T-33 trainer jets, basic infantry equipment and large quantities of engineering equipment.

The sources said the United States is also planning to invite Ecuadorian officers to attend training programs in the Panama Canal Zone.

Resumption of weapons sales, which were cut off in January, 1971, during a dispute over Ecuador's seizure of U.S. fishing boats, appeared to be part of a general warming of relations between Washington and the two-year-old military regime.

Ecuador will receive no U.S. government credits for the weapons, because the country has recently begun exporting oil and has enough hard currency to buy the arms on standard commercial terms, the sources said.

Having money to buy modern weapons is new for Ecuador, for many years one of the poorest Latin American countries. The military government, which seized power in February, 1972, has pledged to spend most of its oil revenues on economic development and some Ecuadorians question the wisdom of the arms purchases while there is still hunger and widespread poverty.

A factor in Ecuador's quest for new arms is fear of neighboring Peru, which in 1962 occupied a large chunk of Ecuadorian jungle at the headwaters of the Amazon River.

The lifting of the U.S. ban on arms sales followed a discreet exchange of "smoke signals" between Quito and Washington, informed sources said. While the United States eased some of the restrictions placed by Congress on aid to Ecuador after the seizure of U.S. tuna boats, the Ecuadorians reportedly moderated their criticisms of American "economic coercion."

There was also a lull in the "tuna war," which began in 1962 when Chile, Peru and Ecuador declared a 200-mile territorial limit and required boats fishing within that limit to purchase licenses. The government has decreed a new fishing law which, informed sources said, could open the way to joint ventures by Ecuadorian and U.S. interests.

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Iran Warns Hanoi It May Quit Vietnam Peace-Keeping Unit

SAIGON, May 21 (AP)—The Iranian delegation has told Hanoi that it is not cooperating with the International Commission of Control and Supervision and has threatened to withdraw if the "uncooperative attitude" continues, officials said today.

Iran is the second member of the commission to threaten in the last week to pull out. Indonesia threatened to withdraw unless the Viet Cong and the Saigon government made it easier for the commission to carry out its duties. But yesterday, Indonesia announced that it will not leave as long as its presence is desired by the conflicting parties.

Iran joined the commission last September. It replaced Canada, which withdrew last July because of continued fighting, six months after the Jan. 1, 1973, cease-fire went into effect.

The Iranian action comes at a time when fighting has intensified across South Vietnam and the peace-keeping machinery established by the Paris agreement has been torn apart by deadlocks and disputes.

Fighting Near Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, May 21 (AP).—Fighting erupted on the out-

skirts of Phnom Penh today for the first time in two weeks, the Cambodian command reported.

Insurgents fired rockets into the northern outskirts of the city, wounding at least three persons, military sources reported.

It was the first time rockets had been fired in the Phnom Penh region in five weeks.

The command said that Khmer Rouge insurgents attacked a government outpost at Prek Leap, five miles north of the capital on an island at the confluence of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers.

On the east bank of the Mekong a series of attacks was reported around Prek Luong village. Prek Thong Wat Pun Phnom and Prek Tameak, five to 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, the command said.

Elsewhere in Indochina South Vietnamese forces kept up a counteroffensive against a North Vietnamese thrust in a strategic area 25 miles north of Saigon.

Government planes and heavy artillery struck suspected Communist positions in the village of An Dien, 112 miles southwest of Ben Cat, which was captured by the North Vietnamese on Friday.

Civilian Government Resigns In Thailand Following Unrest

BANGKOK, May 21 (UPI).—Thailand's interim civilian government resigned today following a public outcry against its performance since the ouster of a military regime last October.

A military alert was declared throughout the country.

In declaring the nationwide alert, the commander in chief of the army and national security, Gen. Kris Srivara said that it was "not a preparation for a coup." He described the move as a precautionary measure.

A government spokesman said that Premier Sanya Dharmasakti sent his resignation to King Bhumibol Adulyadej, who called on Mr. Sanya, a lawyer, to head a temporary government after riots toppled the old cabinet.

Besides criticism over inflation and a rise in crime, there have been demands in the last few days for a cabinet shuffle to eliminate ministers who were held over from the former military government.

In addition, students have threatened to protest over the

reinstatement of a controversial university rector who was removed from his post last year.

The government spokesman said that Mr. Sanya's resignation, effective tomorrow, means the dissolution of the government, but Mr. Sanya and his ministers will stay on in a caretaker capacity until a new government is formed.

There was no immediate indication whom the king would ask to form a new government.

Mr. Sanya had been expected to remain in office until a new constitution had been prepared and a new parliament elected.

He originally scheduled the elections for next month, but progress of the constitution through the National Assembly fell behind the original schedule and voting is not expected to take place until next year.

"The government has arranged for the drafting of the constitution and presented it to the National Assembly on schedule," the government spokesman said.



IN ACTION—South Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and armored personnel carriers, moving against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese positions yesterday 25 miles north of Saigon, as heavy fighting raged in area.

Change in Goal, Tactics Since GIs' Pullout

Anti-War Groups Focus on Halting U.S. Aid for Indochina

By Carol Clifford

WASHINGTON, May 21.—On Oct. 21, 1967, Larry Levin and 100,000 other demonstrators marched through lines of soldiers and federal marshals to the walls of the Pentagon in a protest against the Vietnam war. Today Mr. Levin is still trying to end the war, but his tactics have changed.

"We see now how the war is happening," he said, "and how it has to be stopped—through the United States Congress."

In contrast to their demonstrations, marches, and skirmishes with police and National Guard men in the 1960s, the peace movement today is quiet, less visible, but still very much alive. "People who think the peace movement is dead," Mr. Levin said, "have been looking in the old places."

Mr. Levin is on the staff of the Coalition to Stop Funding the War. Made up of more than 30 religious, social-action and peace organizations, it seeks to halt all U.S. aid to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos by putting pressure on congressmen. It serves as an information office for other groups, coordinates anti-war efforts and conducts telephone alerts before key votes in Congress.

It also drafts legislation and rallies with members of Congress and their aides about U.S. involvement in Indochina.

"Although the administration talks as though the war is over," Mr. Levin said, "it is important to understand that U.S. involve-

ment in Indochina has only changed, not ended. Massive aid is still part of the process of the last 12 years. We started with advisers, and when that didn't work we brought in troops, then bombing. Then we went into Cambodia.

"And when all that failed because of resistance throughout Indochina and opposition in the United States, the government was forced to continue surreptitiously by funding repression."

The recent defeat in Congress of the administration's request for additional military aid to Saigon was, according to Mr. Levin, largely a result of efforts by the peace forces which, in the last year, have developed a unified congressional strategy.

When the request for aid was made known, the coalition began organizing its campaign. Concentrating on 30 senators and 76 rep-

resentatives it tabbed as the "swing" votes, the coalition contacted anti-war groups around the country, which in turn worked locally, gathering the support of churches, newspapers, unions and other groups.

Mr. Levin was optimistic about future successes. "There is increasing resistance in Congress to the Nguyen Van Thieu government, even among moderates," he said.

Defeat of the administration request, according to Mr. Levin, shows that the peace movement has not lost strength. "Large demonstrations aren't happening much anymore," he said. "But there is a lot of activity on a different level."

Educational campaigns aimed at action, particularly action directed at Congress, have been a major part of efforts by peace groups, based on slide shows, films, leaflets and newsletters.

Fred Branfman, director of the Indochina Resource Center, has also been focusing on Congress. Testifying last week before the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Mr. Branfman accused the Nixon administration of subverting the public and congressional mandate for peace. He called on Congress to take the initiative in ending the war and to move away from "global policeman" away from "silent and willing partnership in a presidential dictatorship."

Mr. Branfman testified that the United States has spent \$52 billion on Indochina in the fiscal

Göteborg, Geneva and Seoul

All Hostages Win Freedom From Gunmen in Three Cities

GÖTEBORG, Sweden, May 21 (Reuters).—A young gunman surrendered to police today after his doctor talked him into coming out of the pharmacy where he was holding five women as hostages.

The gunman, in his early 20s, was identified by one of the hostages, who threw a piece of paper with his name on it through an open window. Police were then able to contact a doctor who had been giving the man psychiatric treatment.

The doctor and a policeman reasoned with the gunman, a former convict, for an hour before he was finally coaxed into giving up his submachine gun and releasing the five women. He was taken to a hospital for treatment.

Sought Release of 2

His demands were for the release of two Swedish criminals, Jan-Erik Olsson and Clark Olofsson, who are serving jail sentences for holding four hostages for nearly six days in a Stockholm bank last August.

The gunman also demanded that a German drug smuggler, Karl Paukech, who is serving an eight-year sentence, be freed.

It was the third case of its kind in less than a year in Sweden. In addition to last August's bank incident, there was the case two months ago of a gunman holding a woman prisoner at the Belgian Embassy overnight before surrendering.

24 Freed in Seoul

SEOUL, May 21 (AP).—Three gunmen were caught napping by one of 24 hostages held in a Seoul tearoom and were arrested today by policemen and soldiers summoned by the hostage.

The hostage, an employee of the tearoom, telephoned police when the men fell asleep after holding their captives at gunpoint for 20 hours.

The ordeal began when the three allegedly stole an automobile, killed a police officer during a chase through Seoul and commandeered a bus to the Myeong-Dong, one of Seoul's busiest business districts, where they entered the tearoom.

Hunt in Switzerland

GENEVA, May 21 (Reuters).—Swiss police were today hunting an armed bank robber whose three French accomplices were rounded up in a daylong hostage drama yesterday.

The bandit still at large escaped

with one companion when surprised the four men as held up a small bank near Geneva. The four fled, but had been wounded by police was later captured.

The two other hooded men in the bank had seized women employees as hostages bargained with police for 11 hours to obtain a safe passage. As darkness settled, they in the two terrified women car provided by police and off into the night.

They released their unharmful in the city center then abandoned the car. Tracker dogs, police traced to a nearby construction site arrested them without a shot.

Shootout Kills French Basque Held by Spaniards

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, May 21 (UPI).—Authorities today tured a French Basque who allegedly fled after Spanish companions were in a seaside gun battle with police yesterday, police said.

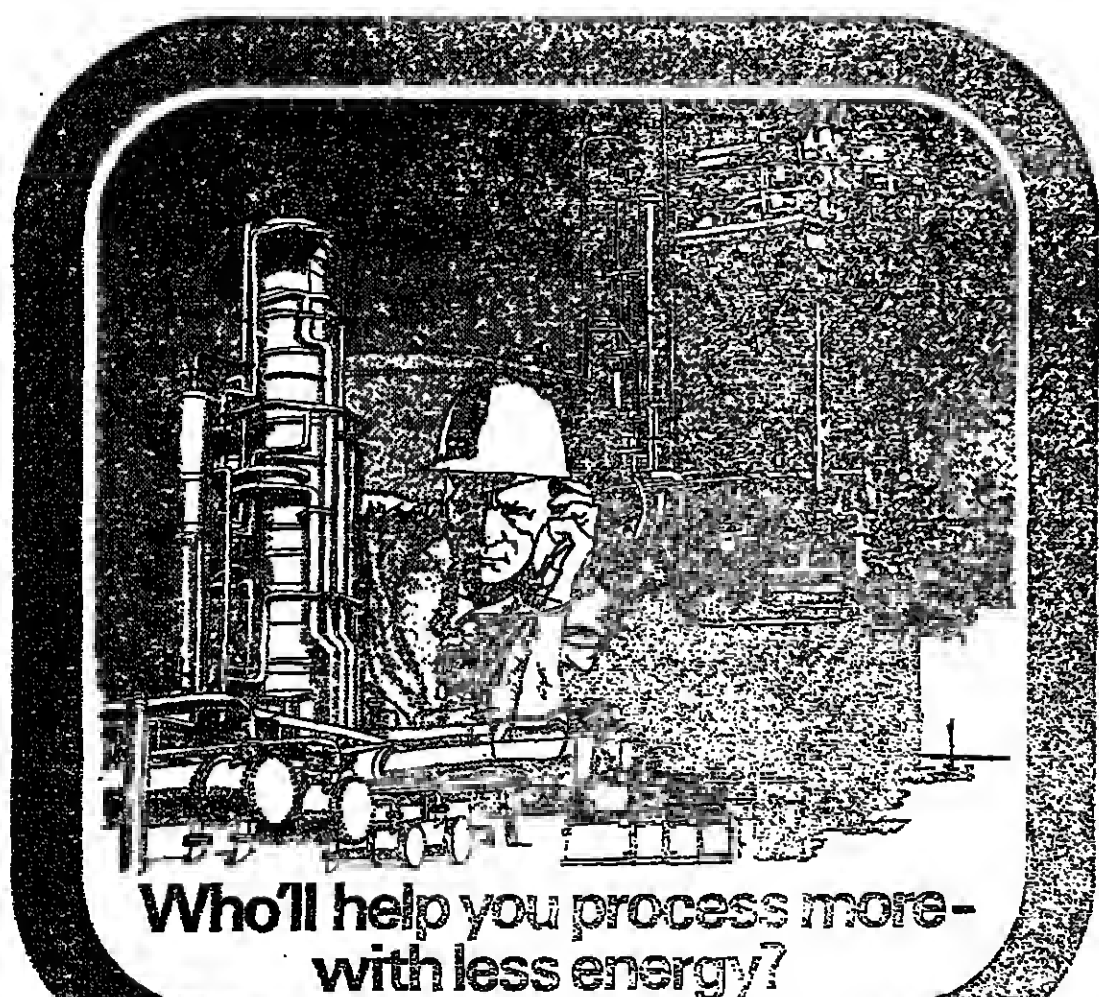
The sources said the was captured in the hilly town near the French border police units patrolling with a female accomplice was a yesterday in a getaway car the border, they said.

In a statement, the police the two Spaniards killed, members of the separatist organization "Basque Homeland Liberty" (ETA), which has waged a guerrilla war in the police in the Basque of northern Spain, often bases in southern France.

They said the two-ide as Jose Luis Mondragon, 27, and Roque Javier Villada, 21—were killed as small motor launch upon the Spanish beach from fire at police on the shore police said.

Munich Student Issi

MUNICH, May 21 (AP).—Police riot squads moved on grounds of Munich University today to clear out more 100 leftist students' demonstration against the dismissal of a Marxist sociology professor Holzer.



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Impending Ban Spurs Sales At Fireworks Center of U.S.

By Wayne King

The day will be the most memorable in the history of America. It ought to be commemorated as the day of rebirth, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and fireworks from one end of this continent to the other from this time forward, forever.

John Adams, on the eve of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

DILLON, S.C., May 21 (AP)—There are no shows, games, sports, guns, bells or bonfires inside Fort Pedro, a long, low concrete building a few miles from here in the tourist complex known as South of the Border, just below the North Carolina line.

But there are fireworks—Fort Pedro is the nation's biggest fireworks store—enough fireworks to lighten the patriotic heart of John Adams or to send the pulses racing of any red-blooded American 11-year-old. Or 48-year-old.

Quitting to head publishing firm

CAIRO, May 21 (AP)—All main editor of the official newspaper Al-Ahram since February, is leaving his post to assume the chairmanship of the Khbar el Yom publishing house.

Announcing his plans yesterday, Mr. Amin said: "It's very good. I am returning to my job. He and his twin brother, Iustapha, founded Akhbar, Al-Ahram's major publishing rival in Egypt, in 1944.

Ahmed Baha Eddin, a writer and columnist for Al-Ahram, who over as its editor Hassan Abdel Kaddous, who presently holds the post going to Mr. Amin, will transfer to Al-Ahram as a writer, reliable sources said.

The changes became known less than 24 hours after President Anwar Sadat conferred with his information minister and leading radio editors.

Mr. Amin, unpopular among some of the Al-Ahram staff for going to end their outside writing, has been criticized for attacks on government red tape and on restrictions of the press and for criticizing religious conservatives.

surprises, Vesuvius fountains and assorted other pyrotechnic oddities such as a "road runner bomb," which is guaranteed to "smoke-run-whistle-explode" for only \$1.95 a dozen.

Business is brisk in Fort Pedro, as it seems to be at others among South Carolina's 3,000 retail fireworks outlets, the most in the nation. The Fourth of July is one reason for the good business.

Fortcoming Sales Ban But this year, there is an added reason. Within a short time, most likely by the time the Fourth rolls around, all fireworks will be banned from sale to the general public by decree of the Federal Consumer Product Safety Commission. Only "Class C" fireworks—those sold to the public—will be affected. The sanctioned displays put on across the country to celebrate the Fourth will not be.

Not will ordinary retail buyers be deprived of nonexploding items such as Roman candles, sparklers, rockets and the like. Moreover, present interpretation of the ban—which will not go into effect until 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register, which is expected soon—indicates that certain exploding items such as "reporting rockets" the type that are into the air, explode, then touch off other small explosions across the sky, will still be for sale, although controls on them will be far stiffer than at present.

All of this bodes ill for the South Carolina fireworks industry, probably the largest of its kind in the country, because South Carolina is the only state on the Atlantic Seaboard that allows year-round fireworks sales. Just how badly sales will be hurt is unknown, but it is estimated that about 40 percent of fireworks now being sold will be banned under the new regulation.

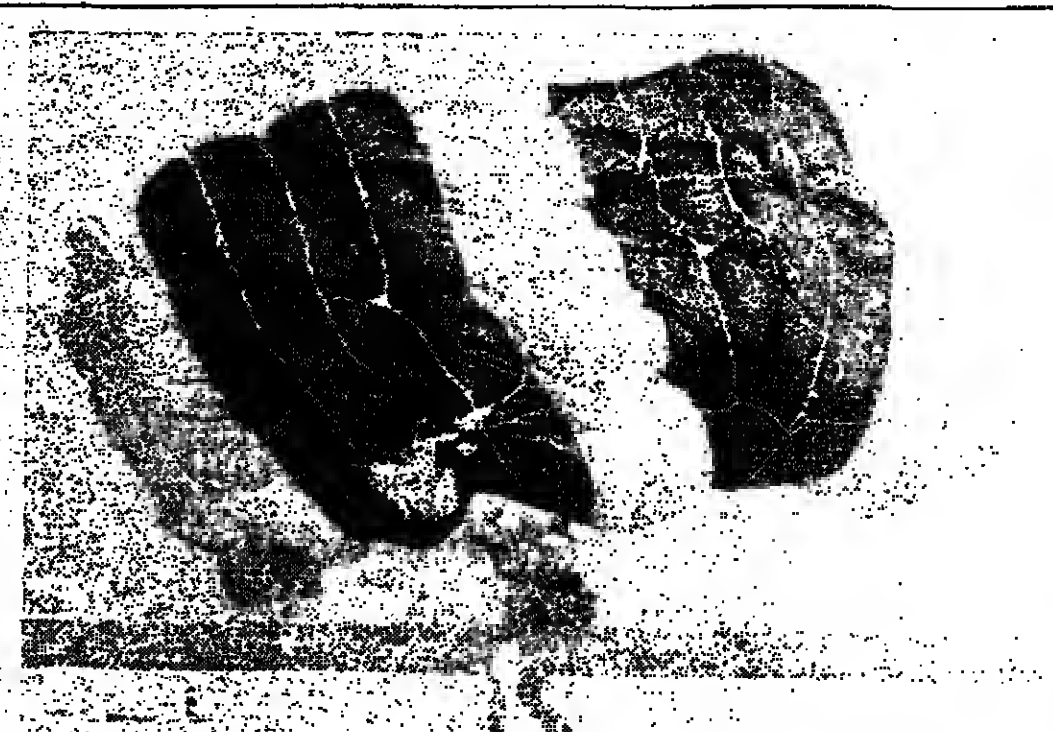
Annual sales of all Class C fireworks are estimated at up to \$100 million.

If the attitude of Dramah Saleeb, the manager of Fort Pedro, is any indication, dealers are not pleased with the ban.

Gnats and Elephants "They strain at gnats and swallow elephants!" Mr. Saleeb said, after some rather eloquent profanity. "They should ban pork! The should ban whole milk! Cholesterol!"

"They let any 16-year-old kid who can come up with \$5,000 buy a car that will go 150 miles an hour and go out and run over people. But an inch-long firecracker? I never heard of a kid getting hurt with one yet."

The Product Safety Commission disagrees. Last year, their figures indicate, 6,600 persons, mostly children, were treated in emergency rooms for fireworks injuries.



UNDER COVER—A member of the U.S. Army's Golden Knights parachute team about to be enveloped by his chute as he lands in show at Air Force base in Bellevue, Neb.

U.S. Reserves Land

Alaska Homesteading Ends After 66 Years

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 21 (AP)—The day of packing the kids, the dog and the family possessions into a station wagon and heading north to Alaska in search of free land is gone.

The publishing of Public Land Order 5418 last month marked the end of 66 years of homesteading here, and it was unexpected by most Alaskans. The order reserved the remaining 15 million acres of open-to-entry lands for possible use as national parks or other land-management projects.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Alaska was the last state to offer land for homesteading. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, a prospective land owner could stake out up to 160 acres of public land designated for homesteading.

First Settler in 1908

At least 20 acres of the land had to be farmed, and homesteaders were required to live on their tract for at least seven months a year for three years before receiving a government patent certifying their ownership.

The first homesteader to patent a 160-acre tract in Alaska did so in 1908, and more than 5,100 patents have since been certified to transfer almost 600,000 acres of land to homesteaders' ownership.

From the dozen homesteads that composed the central business district of the present city of Anchorage to the remote farms

in the Matanuska Valley, the acquisition of free land was how this state was settled.

In 1959, about 50 residents from Detroit, drove up the new Alcan

Soviet Embassy Opened in Dublin

DUBLIN, May 21 (AP)—Two senior Soviet diplomats arrived in Ireland today and opened an embassy in a downtown hotel.

They were identified as G.I. Stepanov and M.P. Degtarev. Their arrival was not announced in advance and they were met only by officials and the resident Irish correspondent. This is the first Soviet embassy to be established here.

Anatoli Kaplin has been named ambassador to Dublin. His arrival is expected this summer, when an embassy building in the Dublin suburbs will be ready.

Highway to stake a homestead known as Cache Creek.

They had to hack out 20 acres of huckleberry, had to haul water half a mile. Today most of those who made the trip still live in Cache Creek. Now there are color TV sets, pianos, roads and most of the amenities they left back in Detroit.

More than two-thirds of the applications for homesteads were never approved because of the inability of the homesteaders to meet the requirements.

"Ever try to farm land whose temperature goes from 70 degrees below zero to 45 degrees above?" asked Bob Jackstone, who sought a patent for land in the Brooks Range area.

The remaining acreage that was withdrawn a month ago was more than 100 miles from a road. People had to fly into the remote tundra areas.

The federal government retains about 97 percent of Alaska.

U.S. Experts Boost Estimate On Drug Deaths in Hospitals

By Morton Mintz

A nationwide study of deaths of patients in U.S. hospitals from drug overdoses, published today, shows that the number of deaths is much higher than previously estimated.

Even the 90,000-100,000 range, "probably extremely conservative," because, said the study, many deaths in hospitals are not reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The study, conducted by the American Medical Association, found that the number of deaths from drug overdoses in hospitals in 1972 was 100,000.

While the report, released by the Senate Health Subcommittee, repeatedly cited the estimate it was made by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the AMA, it also cited other sources.

The AMA, in a letter to the subcommittee, said that the study was based on data from 1972, and that the number of deaths in 1973 was 100,000.

For the first time, the study showed that the number of deaths from drug overdoses in hospitals was 100,000.

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Controversy Ends As Soviet Army Frees Scientist

By Morton Mintz

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—Yevgeny Levich, son of Jewish scientist Benjamin Levich, has returned home after a year with an army unit in northern Siberia. Friends of the family reported today.

The informant said young Levich rejoined his wife and family here over the weekend following his release from the army.

The 26-year-old astrophysicist's arrival here ended his father's yearlong battle with authorities and an international protest campaign by scientists.

Although suffering from a suspected stomach tumor, the young scientist was seized in a street last May, while en route to a hospital, and inducted into the army in what appeared to be an attempt to pressure his father to withdraw his application to emigrate to Israel.

Benjamin Levich, an electrochemist and a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is the highest-ranking Soviet scientist to seek to leave this country for Israel.

The informant said Benjamin Levich and family—his wife, two sons and their wives—were still determined to seek emigration visas.

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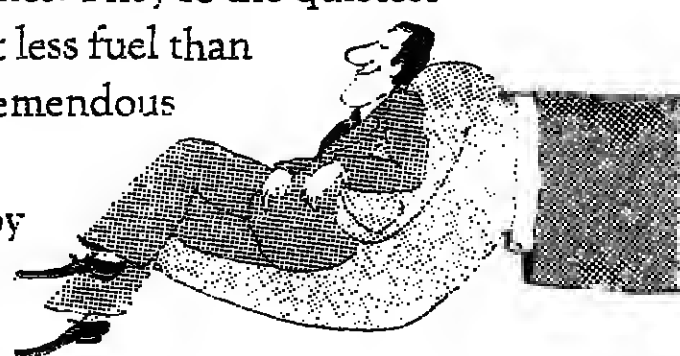


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Loyal to What?

A crackle of gunfire in half-deserted Belfast added an ominous note to a political strike that has already crippled Northern Ireland. The shooting, to be sure, was a very minor episode by comparison with the bombings in Dublin, in the Irish Republic, a wanton slaughter that is generally assumed to be related to the increased militancy in Northern Ireland. But bombings, however atrocious, can be ascribed to the lunatic fringe that seems to spread, nowadays, from the edges of every political movement. The guns of Belfast seemed an inevitable concomitant of the strike and the emotions that had given rise to it—and the question they raised was how many more would join in.

The Ulster strikers and the armed groups around them have been variously described as Protestants and loyalists. Since the actions of the "hard-liners" of Northern Ireland are about as far removed from any religious concept as, say, those of the Irish Republican Army on the other side, it would seem that "loyalist" would be the more appropriate adjective, but that poses the immediate problem: loyal to what? Not to the British government, certainly, since the strike and the accompanying violence is directed against an initiative taken by that government to restore peace to a much-troubled land. Loyal to Ulster? But it is Ulster that is being harmed by the strike. It is the people of Ulster who are being starved out and harassed for no conceivable practical or beneficial goal.

The only loyalty that can be found in the militant loyalists of Northern Ireland is to a way of life that was founded on two precepts: predominance of a Protestant majority on the spot, and a refusal to recognize that Ireland is an island—not a very large one, at that. The changes against which the strikers, gunmen and bombers are protesting are very moderate: granting an official voice to the Catholic minority in Ulster, and the formation of a Council of Ireland which could discuss, and presumably act upon, problems common to North and South.

This was not acceptable to the IRA committed to a united Ireland, or to the extremists of the North, equally determined to see Ireland permanently divided. Both, for all their use of modern means of killing, for all their defiance of authority, are prisoners—jailed within walls that a long and tragic history has erected. To them, those walls are a fortress against the invasion of rational ideas that threaten an artificial self-esteem, and induced xenophobia. But they are prisoners nonetheless, in which the militants would confine an entire people.

For Ireland, for Britain, this is an urgent dilemma, for which no easy or speedy solutions seem at hand. For the world at large it can only be another illustration of the difficulty of applying reason to the thornier aspects of the human condition and of curbing the imbedded ills of historic errors and evils without the costly and often futile application of force and counterforce.

'Miracle' in Sight

A negotiated disengagement between Israel and Syria is not yet reality; but the decisions taken over the weekend give reassurance as to the good intentions of these long-time belligerents against all the provocations of extremist wreckers.

While details of the sensitive diplomacy that Secretary of State Kissinger is conducting have yet to be disclosed, it is apparent that the stumbling block was whether the new truce lines on the Golan Heights were to have promise of stability, or rather serve as a jumping-off point for future military action.

For negotiating purposes such abstractions have to be embodied in tactical realities, so the issue became the disposition of several obscure hills around the occupied town of Kuneitra. Israel had already agreed to withdraw from this abandoned provincial capital, but if Israeli military positions were to be permitted at certain high points, they could threaten Syrian life in the town. Conversely, Syrian artillery on the hills could pose a threat to Israeli settlements on the other side. Israeli suspicions were heightened earlier in the negotiations by Syrian insistence on regaining certain positions—as if

they intended to dig in for future harassment campaigns.

The breakthrough of last Saturday seems to have been Syrian President Assad's willingness to let key high points fall in a demilitarized buffer zone, thus reassuring both sides against the prospect of attack. Once this point became clear, Secretary Kissinger and his aides could not conceal their assumption that the other pieces of the accord would fall quickly into place. That is the process now under way.

Impressive under any circumstances, it is doubly significant that Syria and Israel are moving toward agreement under the shadow of last week's tragedies at Maalot and the Israeli reprisals against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. With passions on both sides running so high after these tragedies, it does credit to all parties that they decided not to lose the moment in a process of far-reaching importance.

It seemed extravagant some weeks ago when Egyptian President Sadat openly forecast "miracles" from Secretary Kissinger's current mediation shuttle. At this point, and barring unforeseen setback, that prophecy may not be too far off the mark.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Kleindienst Guilty

Former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst's guilty plea in the ITT case suggests a dismally low standard of honor that President Nixon maintained for his administration. Mr. Kleindienst has admitted that he lied to the Senate Judiciary Committee during his confirmation hearings two years ago when he denied that the White House had ever interfered in his conduct of the ITT anti-trust case. In reality, President Nixon had personally ordered him to drop an appeal to the Supreme Court in behalf of the government.

The President knew at the time that Mr. Kleindienst had committed perjury concerning this episode. Yet, he did nothing to correct this deception of a Senate committee and swore Mr. Kleindienst into office as the nation's chief law enforcement officer.

As head of the executive branch of government, Mr. Nixon was within his rights in intervening in a major anti-trust suit if he wished to change the course of policy. But under any theory of free government, an executive has to be accountable to the

elected representatives and to the people. Mr. Nixon was not only unwilling to account for his action but permitted his subordinate to conceal it when questioned under oath.

By pleading guilty to a misdemeanor, Mr. Kleindienst has bargained his way out of a possible perjury conviction that would have cost him a prison term and certain disbarment. As it is, he is subject to no more than 30 days imprisonment, and even that penalty may be suspended. This is in marked contrast with the sentence of 10 months imposed on Dwight L. Chapin, former appointments secretary to President Nixon, for his perjury before a grand jury.

The difference is that Mr. Chapin pleaded innocent and went to trial, while Mr. Kleindienst is cooperating with the special prosecutor in providing information on the whole tangled story of the ITT settlement. However valuable Mr. Kleindienst's cooperation may be, the discrepancy between the two sentences once again tends to create an uneasy feeling about "even-handed justice."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Giscard's Problems

Domestically France's immediate problem is spiraling inflation, rising at the annual rate of 16 percent. And Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the new President—who has been finance minister for nine years—may have to seek new solutions for past and existing economic problems. . . . In the field of international politics, France may perhaps break away from its immediate past because d'Estaing is no Gaullist. France has a significant role to play in a European Common Market, too, which is facing a distinctly uncertain political future.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

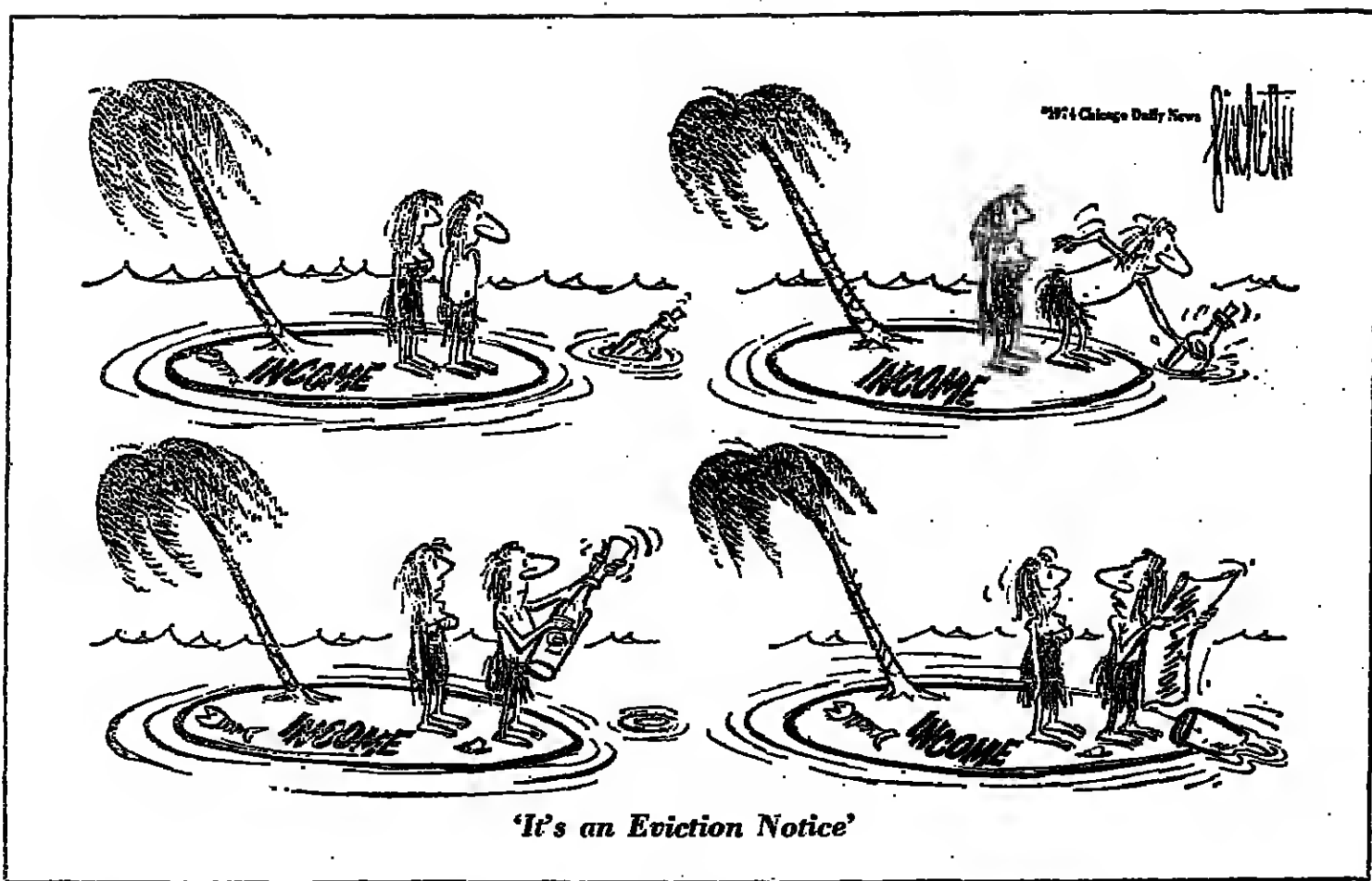
May 22, 1899

PARIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Pryce Hamilton, the noted travelers, have just arrived here from Nice after accomplishing the entire journey by automobile. In an 1895 Peugeot, which included some spare gear, water and extra gasoline, accompanied by their mechanic, the trio made the journey of almost 800 kilometers in a little over 11 days. To cover the same ground in the same time it would take three teams of horses, each doing over 20 miles a day and the journey would be far more tiring.

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1924

NEW YORK.—Dr. Eugene Pearl, biologist of Johns Hopkins University, has constituted himself a new target for the diagnosis of offensive artillery of the anti-Ethiopianists. But he has turned himself into a target for the anti-Ethiopianists. He has been accused of "scientific racism" and "scientific imperialism" for his studies of the "African Negro." He has been accused of "scientific racism" and "scientific imperialism" for his studies of the "African Negro." He has been accused of "scientific racism" and "scientific imperialism" for his studies of the "African Negro."



Letter From Bulgaria: Effects of Détente

By Dusko Doder

SOFIA.—Last month, Bulgaria's government tourist office organized its first package tour to the United States. Normally this would be a big deal for the 130 Bulgarians making the 10-day American journey than for anyone else. Symbolically, however, it was a sign of the times.

Even Bulgaria, which is the Soviet Union's staunchest ally in Eastern Europe, has been influenced by détente. A few years ago the very thought of organizing tourist excursions to America would have been almost treasonous here. Nowadays package tours to the West are possible for deserving regime supporters.

This is not to suggest that any political or cultural liberalization is under way. The Bulgarians continue to run as tight a ship ideologically as any in the Warsaw Pact. But diplomats here say they have detected a new approach to economic and consumer problems that seems to be pragmatic and angled toward national interests.

Wage Policy

Last year's decision by the government to adopt a flexible incomes policy designed to reward individual merit and eliminate arbitrary wage leveling was successful. The Bulgarians did not go so far as some of their allies to widen wage disparities as a means of producing greater productivity but they have done enough to stimulate individual interest.

Yet, this is still the most egalitarian country in Eastern Europe and the people have the look of belonging to about the same social level—a sort of shabby middle class. There is plenty to buy in the shops, although some industrial goods appear inferior in quality. But the food shops are well stocked with fancy displays of fruit, vegetables and cheese, canned pheasant and a good selection of local wines.

There is about Sofia today a pronounced flavor of Moscow. A profusion of monuments to Russians and streets and establishments bearing Russian names are unmatched anywhere outside the Soviet Union. Politically, Moscow has figured prominently in all decisions made in Sofia since World War II. Indeed Bulgaria's loyalty has been so unassuming that it has brought the country a somewhat inaccurate image of a docile ally.

The good feeling toward Russia is genuine here and largely based upon the gratitude the Bulgarians feel for Russian military help in the wake of Turkey's brutal suppression of a Bulgarian national uprising in 1876.

The principal monument in the city is an equestrian statue of Alexander II, the Russian czar who liberated Bulgaria from five centuries of Turkish occupation. Behind the czar's statue is a huge church with golden domes erected to commemorate the liberation and Russia's contribu-

tion to it. The church is named for a 13th-century Russian prince and saint, Alexander Nevsky.

The pro-Russian feeling is also reflected in general willingness to speak Russian and to accommodate a Russian-speaking visitor without the hints of hostility one encounters in other East European countries.

Undoubtedly Bulgaria's accomplishments over the past three decades are due to a large extent to Soviet assistance for development of industry and agriculture—estimated at well over \$2 billion. But while Bulgaria's eight million people obviously enjoy a higher living standard than the Russians, they seem to suffer from the absence of cultural vigor and intellectual ferment.

A predominantly agricultural country before World War II, Bulgaria since the war has remained somewhat shut off from the rest of the world. The Bulgarian newspapers are still spreading Communist ideas with fervor and almost excessive enthusiasm. One doesn't find here that touch of cynicism common in Poland, Czechoslovakia or

Hungary. The Bulgarians seem to be true believers and their sense of what is going on outside Bulgaria seems rather dim.

An American woman, who speaks good Bulgarian, recalled how she was asked by an elderly peasant woman selling her produce at the market whether she thought life in Bulgaria was better than in the United States. Well, the American tried to field the question tactfully. "There are good points here and there." "But you like it better in Bulgaria," the peasant woman inquired. Getting a negative response, the Bulgarian woman suddenly turned around and walked off.

The Bulgarian leadership, which has been dominated by Communist party chief Todor Zhivkov since 1954, is trying to join the détente game on its own terms. Bulgarian officials have been telling American visitors that they are primarily interested in expanding commercial relations with the United States but that such cooperation would not be undertaken at Soviet expense.

There is a good deal of talk here about possible big American investments in Bulgaria and figures bandied around are hundreds of millions of dollars (last year the total U.S.-Bulgarian trade was less than \$20 million while in 1972 it was just over \$3 million).

In fact, several major American firms are said to have conducted exploratory talks with the Bulgarians. One American firm is studying the possibility of cooperation in the aluminum field. A major U.S. steel firm is said to be discussing a project involving the construction of a mammoth steel mill here (with annual production of 10 million tons).

The Americans are currently conducting a feasibility study on the steel project. As seen by the Bulgarians, the Americans would provide technology and capital investment, the Bulgarians would provide labor and some limited investments, while the iron ore for the projected mill would come from the Soviet Union. Bulgaria has no iron ore deposits for such a project.

Kennedy With a French Accent

By C. L. Salzberger

PARIS.—As the French see it, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing won his office Sunday by a whisker, but actually it was a landslide when compared with the famous victory of John F. Kennedy over Richard Nixon in 1960.

Kennedy was only 2 percent of the vote over Nixon (49.7 as against 49.5), with 6 percent going to Sen. Byrd whereas Giscard gained the Elysée with a 1.4 percent edge over François Mitterrand. But in this French election there was a far heavier tint of right-versus-left ideology than in the U.S. prototype.

Yet the mere fact that the Fifth Republic had never seen so close an electoral race, encouraging comparisons with the Kennedy photo-finish, cannot displace the new chief of state. For, since the JFK political machine began its triumphant march in 1960 when Giscard was 34 (nine years younger than the late American President), he has deliberately chosen Kennedy as his model.

You, Image

He continually stressed an interest in youth. He built his image on the idea of vigor and freshness. Tall, handsome, his life-style is a French version of Kennedy's: rich, socially prominent family, lovely wife, handsome children, political ancestry.

One grandfather was a senator; a great-grandfather was a cabinet minister; both his own and his wife's forebears have been interested in public affairs. Her cousin, Prince Michel Pon-

lawski, descendant of a famous Polish line which gave marshals to France and Austria and a king to Poland, is his closest political ally. Ponlawski heads the Giscard "Mafia."

Giscard was interested in America even before he became fascinated by Kennedy. He spent six months in 1951 traveling across the United States without a penny in his pocket, doing odd jobs. But already, with a fine military record and a first-class education behind him, he was marked by boundless ambition, encouraged by his father, the wealthy boss of almost as many enterprises as the late Joseph P. Kennedy.

He might easily have become a snobbish intellectual but took pains to round out his personality and develop popular appeal: accordion playing, sports (mountain climbing, skiing, swimming, village football, hunting, piloting his plane). And he encouraged similar interests among his "Mafia," just as Kennedy had done. Thus Ponlawski is himself a swimming and skiing champion.

By 36 the youngest French finance minister of this century; by 1962, the new President had founded his own party, De Gaulle, aware of Giscard's thrust toward power, said: "One day he will betray me. Let's hope he does it well."

Now Giscard has at last attained the goal he set himself, the most youthful chief of the French state in almost four generations. What does he intend to do with the power won?

Obviously he hopes to unite a riven France momentarily split into right-wing and left-wing halves, becoming "President of all the French." But he intends to rule, not reign, not weakening the executive powers granted by the Fifth Republic's constitution to its president.

He has already made clear he will bring "new men" into the government and, like Kennedy, without losing time. Momentum is likely to be the theme in coming weeks.

Internally, he will obviously have a difficult time applying his determination to curb inflation and keep the franc strong while carrying out some of his campaign pledges to equalize existing social and wage burdens. His monetary views should help reaffirm a shared friendship with West Germany, now also headed by an ex-finance minister, his friend Helmut Schmidt, with whom he will confer next month.

Europe Emphasis

Giscard is unlikely to dramatically alter French nuclear policy or to change the odd-man-out NATO allegiance. His foreign policy emphasis will be on "Europe," where he hopes to see France play a positive yet more accepted role.

In this respect he opposes re-negotiation of major terms covering Britain's Common Market entry. He wants to see the United States a "partner" but in no sense a "participant" in the European organization. He would oppose consultation with Washington, by the European Community, prior to reaching its own decisions.

It is improbable Giscard d'Estaing will initially sacrifice continuity to change any fundamental sense. The France he seeks to mold will be more efficient and will give a more youthful and liberal impression. It is likely to produce a compromise formula—more leeway to Fourth Republic politicians under a streamlined Fifth Republic executive.

White House Jesuit

I never thought that I would ever applaud an article by Bill Buckley. Although I am a compulsive reader, I usually turn off in irritation after the first paragraph or two of his opinionated prose.

Nevertheless, I went right through to the end of "Using the White House Jesuit" (JET, May 16), and even though I suspect it's a case of one prejudice being canceled out by an even stronger one, I can't help cheering his one, cutting analysis of some of Mr. Nixon's recent maneuvers.

HENRY J.V.E. BEWER.
Madrid.

Impeachment An Analysis Of Its Impact

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The presidency so dominates my thinking about the world that many people impeachment tends to analyze beyond means. But analysis makes a liar of a fear.

The most important recent events show that peace and domestic tranquility do not depend at all on President Nixon. While the President's weakness has gravely economic problems, these could be easily eased by the appointment of the right man to manage economic policy.

In the international arena, greatest potential troublemaker the Soviet Union. But the chief focus of Soviet animosity remains Communist China.

If only to isolate the Chinese, the Russians are eager to re-agreement with the United States and Western Europe on a control and trade. Perhaps main reason Henry Kissinger has been able to negotiate a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel is that Moscow has not stood in the way.

Benign Stance

The benign Soviet stance is a counterpoint in Western Europe. The new French President, Val Giscard d'Estaing, is noted for disposition to cooperate with Washington. Harold Wilson, Helmut Schmidt, who have to power in Britain and Germany, lean heavily on American aid. So for the time since 1958, the United States does not have to count Europe a potential source of trouble. With Russia and Western Europe not actively working against Washington, nothing very serious can happen to affect this country's international position.

As to domestic tranquility, present moment provides a good index. Graduation is marked by student demonstrations, and the onset of the summer tends to bring racial riot. But the campuses are not calm. At one I visited last week a dean remarked that four years ago he was meeting round clock with students to prevent occupation of the buildings. I year, his chief encounter with students was in a soft game.

In the racial field, the shut out between the Symbionese Liberation Army and the police Los Angeles is highly revealing. The far-out, eccentric character of the SLA demonstrates limited appeal that violence acquired for those interested in improving race relations.

The police, despite an unparalleled concentration of force to black neighborhoods, are hitting innocent persons by bullets, spray and not so stray. The officials, in other words, have developed a sensitivity about community feelings, and that is perhaps the best of all possible safeguards against racial violence.

Unfortunately, the easing of territorial and internal tensions has not been accompanied by success in managing the economy. The latest figures for the first quarter of this year show inflation at 11.5 percent, while gross domestic product has dropped at a rate of 6.3 percent. The meaning of those numbers is that efforts to restrain inflation could lead to severe recession unless the economy is managed carefully, discriminatingly, as at present, economic policy is so much being managed as for over.

George Shultz, who used to manage the economy as Secretary of the Treasury, has gone. Herbert Goldhamer, who could not be as chairman of the Council Economic Advisors, is leaving. He is leaving the show developed between Secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, the Director of the Bureau of Budget, Roy Ash. Both men the broad experience in government and economic theory to the job well. A third position, John Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council, who has the skill to the job, seems to have been the President's chief of staff Alexander Haig, by the sheer of his personality.

The result is that economic policy is now adrift. Even so, that could be taken to limit increases in the construction health fields are not being met. There is at least a chance to round out of cost-of-living wage index could set in motion a new wave of inflation.

But these difficulties are available. What is required is that President appoint a coordinator of economic policy who has breadth and toughness of Dunlop. The in-fighting will be moderated, and there could developed a steady policy to the interplay of power, ties as advanced or rebuffed, the rapidly changing moods of President and Gen. Haig, country would then be read live with the impeachment.

Pointing to Their Nuclear Accord

Canada Calls India's A-Blast a Violation

By Robert Trumbull

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, May 21 (NYT)—The Canadian government, which aided India's nuclear-energy program, regards the Indian nuclear blast of Saturday as a violation of a 1971 understanding between the two countries, an aide to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday.

Ivan Head, who is the prime minister's chief foreign-policy adviser, said Mr. Trudeau and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had agreed in January, 1971, on the conditions of Canadian aid.

"Mrs. Gandhi guaranteed peaceful use of nuclear energy, according to our definition, which did not extend to explosions," Mr. Head declared.

He said Mr. Trudeau had "made it clear to Mrs. Gandhi that Canada would regard any nuclear explosion" as a "non-peaceful act."

The adviser said Mr. Trudeau had ordered Canada's high commissioner—ambassador—in New Delhi, Bruce Williams, to "demand all information" on how India obtained the materials for the explosion of a nuclear device and for all details on the blast itself.

Mr. Head spoke in an interview aboard the chartered jet on which Mr. Trudeau flew from Ottawa to this eastern Canadian city to campaign for candidates of his Liberal party in the general elections of July 8. During the flight Mr. Trudeau conferred with Mr. Head on the Indian action.

It was recalled that Mr. Trudeau had taken up the nuclear situation with Mrs. Gandhi dur-

ing a trip to New Delhi in 1971 because of strong reservations expressed by Pakistan during that period over India's nuclear energy program.

Mr. Head declared that neither the two nuclear reactors nor the technological information furnished to India by Canada would have enabled the Indians to transform the waste from the reactors into plutonium, the key element for a nuclear explosion.

"Where Did It Come From?" "We don't know yet where the plutonium came from," he said, adding that Canada cannot produce plutonium itself.

In Washington, officials expressed strong doubt yesterday that India used fissionable material originating in the United States in its nuclear explosion. The Washington Post said:

"A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said that, since 1969 the agency has supplied India with 141,000 kilograms of uranium, enriched to 2 to 3 percent purity, for use in the American-built 400-megawatt electric power reactor in Tarapur. However, the spokesman said, all the material was supplied under international safeguards, which require accountability of the material after it is used."

1968 Treaty

Mr. Head said that when Canada signed the 1968 treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons it informed New Delhi of Canada's responsibility under the new agreement to safeguard nuclear devices. "New Delhi was informed that Canada expected India to submit to those safeguards," Mr. Head added.

Meanwhile, he said Canada had made a decision not to be-

cause a rupture in the relationship between the two countries, and so on and on, but that the Indians had broken the agreement.

In the 1971 agreement, Mr. Trudeau and Mrs. Gandhi agreed to M. Head, the Canadian ambassador in New Delhi, that the Indians had agreed to submit to those safeguards.

However, Mr. Head and Canada held that the principle of the international nuclear energy and New Delhi for peaceful use of atomic energy, subjected to other considerations.

India's Defense

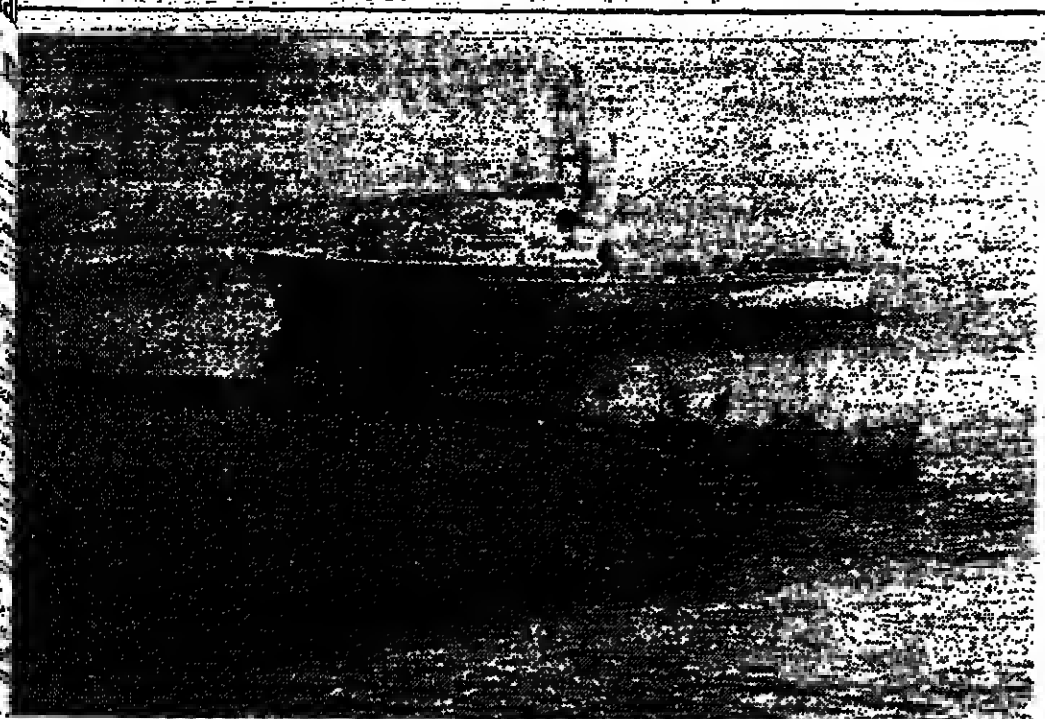
GENEVA, May 21 (UPI)—India in the face of sharp criticism at the 25-nation disarmament conference in Geneva, maintained its right to consider further nuclear explosion. He said it has no intention of developing nuclear weapons.

Canada and India have been at odds at Geneva conference since 1971.

India's negotiator, Brahm Mithra, said India has an inherent right to use nuclear explosion technology for peaceful purposes and to pursue experiments in that direction.

He said India has not become the world's fifth nuclear power as such because all countries developing uses of nuclear energy are not nuclear powers.

"Those who question or possess nuclear weapons are nuclear weapon powers. India has no intention of becoming a nuclear weapon power," Mr. Mithra said.



Keystone.

ANOTHER ANTI-POLLUTION WEAPON—The United States Coast Guard has recently perfected a new system to control oil slicks in the water. Hundreds of floats are attached to each other around the polluted area, isolating the slick.

Wheat Smut Found in Shipments

U.S. Sent Tainted Grain to China in 1973

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—American wheat tainted by aspic plant disease spores shipped to China last year was no one in the Agriculture Department was aware of strict that country's sanitary requirements were for imported grain.

Richard Bell, deputy assistant secretary of agriculture, said a delegation now in Peking expected to return next week with a report on how shipments can be avoided in future.

Though the disease, a wheat is not considered by U.S. officials as harmful to humans, officials fear that introduction of the spores is a threat to China's wheat crop.

Several shipments of government officials said they did not know how much wheat was infected, but trade reports have indicated several shipments were rejected.

Mr. Bell said the department's health and plant health inspection service had approved sani-

tary certificates for wheat going to China that showed the grain had been free of the disease.

But the agency's inspection procedure had been based on requirements listed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and not on specifications from China, Mr. Bell said.

"It seems to have turned out the [Chinese] requirements went beyond those we used," Mr. Bell said last night in an interview. "The Chinese system of sampling and surveillance for the disease was more intensive than we knew at the time."

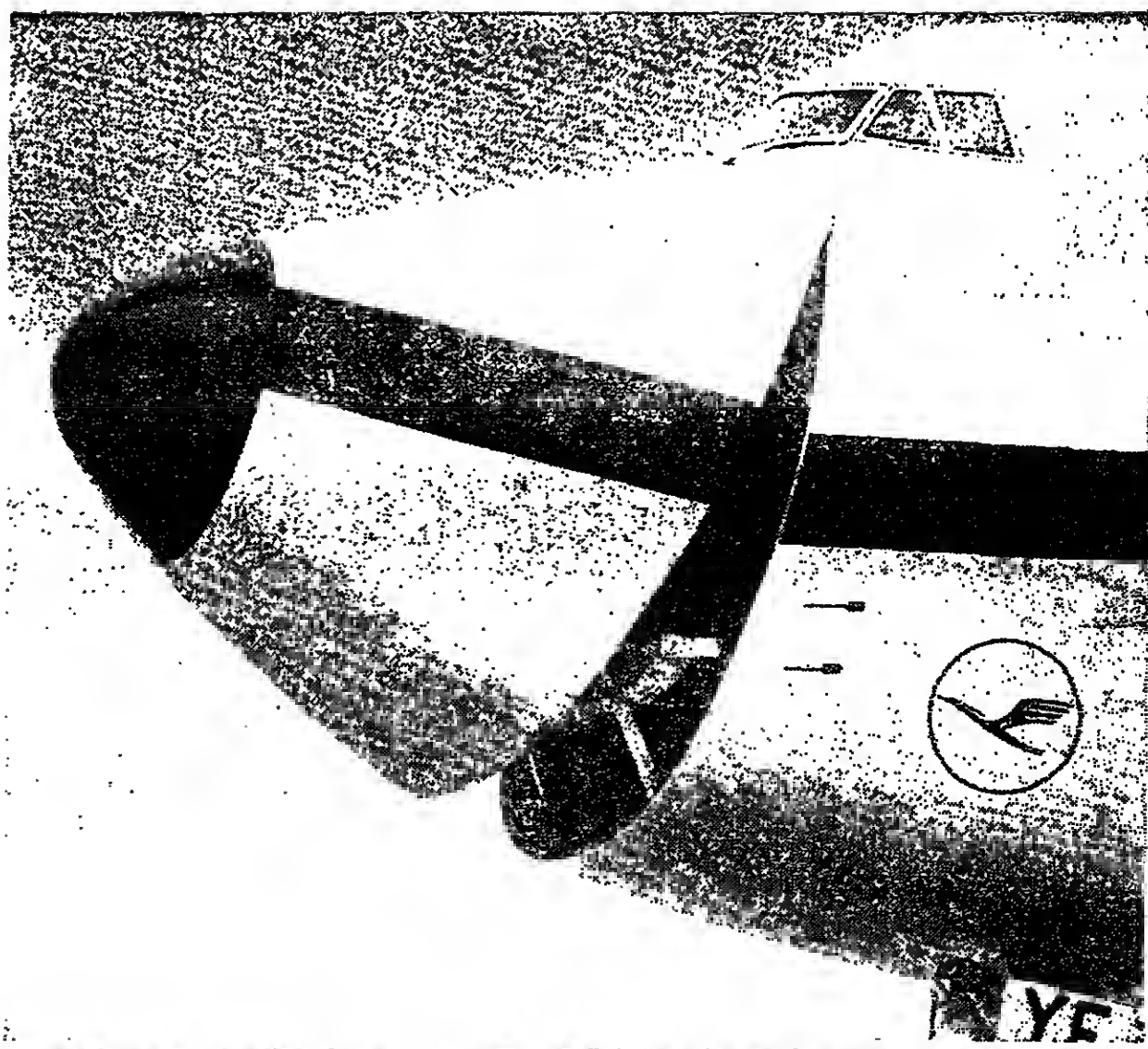
Mr. Bell said there was "not a goof" in the sense that the department erred, only that federal inspectors did not know fully what the Chinese expected. Regardless, the tainted wheat has resulted in additional expense for American taxpayers.

The United States sent five experts to Peking, and they arrived there May 10. At least two private grain trade representatives also went. Mr. Bell said he "had better not" identify the grain companies in-

involved, but added that a number of firms were involved in the problem.

He said there was no secrecy intended about the experts' trip, and added that since the case involved China—which recently resumed U.S. trade after a 20-year lapse—it had gained more notoriety than usual.

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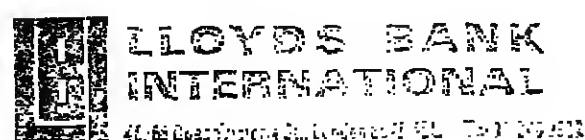
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Securities Management Company S.A. will be held at the company's registered office, 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at 3 p.m. on May 31st, 1974 for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of the directors and the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve this report of directors for the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1973, and the balance sheet and profit and loss statement at 31st December, 1973.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties for the period expiring on 31st December, 1973.
- 4) To ratify the replacement of Mr. René de Chochoy by Mr. Marc Hurwiltz.
- 5) To elect a statutory auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
- 6) To decide upon the use of the corporate results of the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1973.
- 7) Other business.

Resolutions on the agenda of this General Meeting will require no quorum and will be adopted if voted by the majority of the shareholders present or represented and voting. Proxy forms for the meeting are available at the registered office and proxies should reach the company no later than 29th May, 1974. In order to be admitted to the meeting, holders of bearer shares shall have to deposit their shares with the following banks not later than 30th May, 1974: First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 18 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, and Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 10 rue de la Cour, Luxembourg.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing interbank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

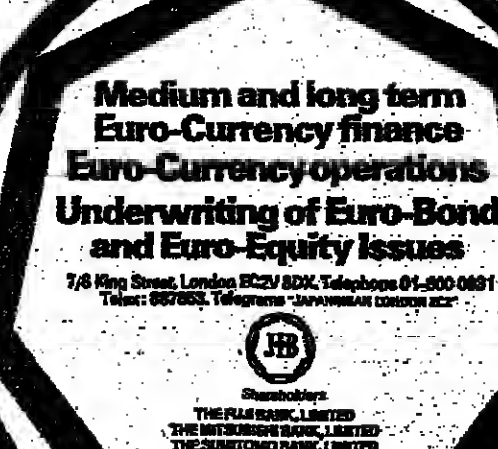
	\$	DM	FF	Lt.	Gldr.	B.F.	Sw.
Australia	2.6185	6.2820	105.73*	87.10	41.179	6.1310	88.57
Belgium	37.71	90.8560	12.7	7.0522a	3.54	14.955	18.9225
Canada	34.715	8.9400	—	80.83*	3.0124	94.20*	6.035
Denmark	16.46	—	13.975	—	8.8545	90.73	7.045
France	633.80	1653.70	356.87	130.49	—	54.245	165.39
Germany	4.068	11.7125	198.87	—	7.6746	168.650	12.4995
Greece	166.37	—	—	98.11*	—	—	217.675

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 0.8155; Ecuadorian sucre: 4.20; Escudo: 15.3055; Schilling: 17.30; Sw. krona: 4.2000; Thai baht: 20.34.

Belgian financial franc: 38.213.


(*) Commercial franc. (a) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000. (r) Units of 100,000.

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